

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK THE FOLLOWING

C I G A R S :

MARIA CRISTINAS,

Londres.

PERLA DEL ORIENTE,

Londres.

" " " "

Señoritas.

NUEVO HABANO in 500 and 100 Boxes.

do. do. do. and.

NUEVO CORTADOS in 500 and 100 Boxes.

do. do. do. and.

Flor de la Isabela, Princesas, Extracors,

Orientales and Isabelas.

Imperial, Canadian, Imperial, Exceptional

Prensados, Principes, Cortados, Señoritas,

Marquesitos, Flor de Prensados,

Paquetes, Regalia Britanica, Regalia

Inglesa, Chiquitos, Brevitos,

and

BOUQUETS DE WATSON.

SWEET CAPORAL and OLD JUDGE

CIGARETTES.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 29th October, 1888.

MARRIAGE.

At Newchwang, on the 17th November,

ARTHUR HENRY SUGDEN, of the Imperial

Maritime Customs Service, to EDITH LILIAN, eldest

daughter of Henry E. Bush, of Newchwang.

DEATH.

At Kobe, on the 20th instant, JOHN SHARP,

in his 45th year.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(Renter.)

RUSSIA AND CORIA.

LONDON, November 25th.

The Times' statement regarding the Russian

protectorate over Corea is denied at St.

Petersburg.

DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

A large deficit in the wheat and wool crops is

expected in Australia in consequence of the

drought.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H. M. S. *Mutina*, at present in Shanghai, has

been ordered to proceed to Corea at the end of

the present month.

A Chinese barber got a month-to-day for picking

up a \$5 note which a shopkeeper had dropped

in the street. Honesty has no chance in Hong-

kong.

The joint investigation into the alleged charge

against Mr. John Pitman's steam-launch

Stephen Thompson, of violating Art. 47 of the

Tientsin Treaty by resorting to a non-treaty

port, will take place at the Canton Custom

House on Saturday next.

The increase last year in Great Britain's con-

sumption of spirits and beer over the previous

year is attributed by the Commissioners to the

"jubilee rejoicings" of 1887. "The consumption

per head of the population shows a decrease in

British and colonial spirits and beer, and an

increase in foreign wines, beer, tea and cocoa.

We observe that the river steamer *Ichang* has

been docked at Shanghai preparatory to tem-

porarily relieving the *Hankow* on the Cantonriver. The *Ichang* was a great favorite here a

dozen years ago, and although slightly trou-

bled with the slow, will doubtless thoroughly answer

all the purposes for which she is likely to be

required. The *Tungchow* relieving the *Ichang*

on the Shanghai Ningpo line.

We have observed that the public

making use of the Queen's Road entrance to the

Hongkong Hotel as a place of amicable confabulation,

especially when this is carried on in the

polyglot form. A most objectionable temper of

words was heard there this forenoon blowing itself

out in anything but gentlemanly style, and to the

undisputed inconvenience of the residents of the

Hotel and the passers-by. We would call upon

the Hotel Directors to instruct their porter, or

the Police, to keep the chief avenue of that build-

ing in a strictly respectable condition.

Says our Shanghai morning contemporary:—

The latest news from Taiwan is that the

insurgents never approached that city nearer

than twenty miles, but finally were repulsed at

Gongpo, for they might just as well have turned

their backs south as north. The Governor of

the island has issued a proclamation, that those

who have money can pay up their

taxes, but that the impetuous will not be

excused. At the same time, a couple of months

ago, much anxiety and suffering would have

been avoided. The whole affair is another

example of how the government of China is a

despotism interpreted by the right of insurrection.

The following are the Orders of the Day for

the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held

on Monday 28th inst.

1. First reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance

for the naturalization of the Chinese."

2. Second reading of the following Bill:

O. 12. The Chinese Emigration Consolidation

Ordinance, 1888.

O. 13. The Ordinance to amend Ordinance No.

104, 1888, in relation to the Chinese Emigration

Ordinance, 1888.

O. 14. The Evidence Consolidation Ordinance,

1888.

O. 15. The Consolidation of Families Ordinance,

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O. 16. The Consolidation of Families Ordinance,

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O. 17. The Consolidation of Families Ordinance,

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O. 100. The Consolidation of Families Ordinance,

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SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB.

The annual meeting of the members of the Paper Hunt Club was held on Monday evening (November 19th) at the Shanghai Club, Mr. Frank Maitland, Master, presiding. There was a very full attendance.

The Master in proposing the adoption of the accounts said that the Club was fortunate in having a balance of \$155.80 to its credit.

The accounts were then passed round to the members for inspection, and there being no questions, Mr. C. J. Dudgeon proposed and Mr. Arbuthnot seconded the adoption of the accounts as presented, the motion being carried *unanimously*.

The Master said that while the next business was going on, namely, the election of Stewards for the coming season, he might mention that a few days ago Mr. Symons, of the Horse Bazaar, had called upon him and said he thought the Club should pay him \$50 a month, during the season for the keep of the four ponies, which went out to help the Foxes in laying the paper—(Cries of "Oh, Oh," and laughter). Mr. Symons added that his reason for asking this was that he could not use the ponies on the following Sunday, after they had been out the previous day.

The result of the voting for Stewards was then announced in favour of Messrs. Wintle, Cushey, Hart Buck, Ward Hall, Arbuthnot, Meyrick and F. Maitland.

Mr. Arbuthnot proposed that Mr. F. Maitland be re-elected in the position of Master, which he had filled so favourably during the past year—(applause).

Mr. Reynell seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

The Master in returning thanks for his election said he was very glad to be able to tell the meeting that the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club had kindly presented them with a cup to be won during the coming season, but he did not know whether the members would leave it to the Stewards to say whether it would be given for the Xmas Day Hunt or at a Handicap.

The meeting expressed its approval of leaving the matter to the Stewards, and as they were now over \$150 ahead they thought they could have two cups, one for light weight and another for heavy weights. He had heard that some men were quite tired of winning sovereigns, as they wanted a piece of plate, and they would now have a chance of winning something of that kind.

A short discussion followed on the state of the Cow Bridge, the fencing of which now prevented the paper hunters getting across at any decent pace, at low water.

The Master suggested laying down some stiles or stones on the bottom so that the river would have something solid on which to wade across.

Mr. Reynell asked would it not be well to make more provision for compensation to the villagers, to prevent them digging holes.

Dr. Milnes was in favour of only giving them money on condition of their being of good behaviour.

Mr. Reynell asked was it not a fact that the money was given to the Tipao for distribution amongst the villagers who got none of it.

The Master said that his experience convinced him that the less they gave to the country people the better.

Mr. Walker said that all the villagers who had claims on them in the winter were now claiming for the summer.

Mr. Dudgeon said that the fact that the money was given to the Tipao for distribution to the villagers generally failed to reach the quitters for which it was intended.

Mr. Renny was in favour of leaving the matter to the discretion of the Stewards, and the subject then dropped.

A discussion took place upon a motion by Mr. Hough to strike out rule 16, relative to the ownership of ponies qualified to win a hunt.

Mr. Hough said that there were several members, himself amongst the number, who did not possess a hunter. If they borrowed a pony they borrowed him for the purpose of winning (they could, and if the rule were strictly enforced it would come very hard upon them).

Mr. S. Walker pointed out that if a member borrowed a pony and paid for his keep for the season he would be qualified to win.

Mr. Renny seconded Mr. Hough's motion.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and lost by a large majority, and after some further conversation the subject was allowed to drop without any change being made in the rule.

The Master asked the meeting what answer would be given to Mr. Symons.

Mr. Ward Hall said that the Horse Bazaar had always got such liberal support from nearly every member of the Paper Hunt Club, he thought that the charge proposed might be very considerably reduced, even if it could be at all justified (hear hear). Nearly every pony sent out to help lay the paper by the Horse Bazaar found a good purchaser during the winter, in consequence of the advertisement they got at the hunt.

Mr. Walker said that the idea of Mr. Symons asking \$50 was preposterous and should be tabooed at once (hear hear).

Dr. Ward Hall pointed out that as the paper hunt season extended for three months Mr. Symons's claim amounted to \$150.

A member at the end of the hall said that the mafios sent out were generally drunk, and the hunt had often to wait till one of Mr. Symons's men was pulled out of a ditch.

The Master, Very well, gentlemen, I shall tell Mr. Symons that the feeling is against paying him anything.

The question of amending rule 16 was then reopened by a motion proposed by Mr. Hart Buck to strike out the latter part of the rule, which was seconded by Mr. Callaway and opposed by Dr. Ward Hall and Mr. Scott. On being put to the vote the motion was carried by a large majority, the rule being largely cut out.

A vote of thanks to the Master and Stewards brought the meeting to a close.

The first hunt of the season will probably take place on the 1st prox—*N. C. Daily News*.

JCHANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The water is very low in the Kianglung, having been badly ashore below Shaipo, took from Saturday to Sunday between Ichang and Hankow. The Kianglung, with her light draft, was fortunate enough to get down in two days. But the Yangtze, with her heavy draft, was not so fortunate. She was stuck for nearly a week, looking for water on Sunday Island Bar, and finding nowhere more than 5 feet, hardly looked like passing.

Dr. Macdonald, medical missionary, has been ordered home on account of ill-health, and he and his wife, having already departed, were left single-handed at the post he has for years held so manfully. There is talk, however, of an American Mission being shortly established here.

There has been a little disturbance owing to one of the local contractors having alleged himself without previously having any of the work which he was doing.

A party of the military detachment, who were on duty at the post, were ordered to fire at a party of Chinese who were trying to enter the post.

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ENGLAND, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

Those who have watched the course of events on the North American continent are by no means surprised at the acute stage which matters have reached between Canada and the United States. The real cause for surprise is to be found in the fact that the present angry feeling has been kept down so long—a result entirely due to the forbearance of the Great Republic. The time has come at last when a settlement cannot be much longer deferred—when it will become necessary for Canada either to boldly accept independence and, with it, the responsibility of her actions, or consent to a political union with her powerful southern neighbour. The Americans, on the termination of their Civil War, when their land and sea forces were in such a state of efficiency as to make a descent on Canada a mere naval and military promenade, did not demand the removal of the last European flag from the continent, where its presence was a standing menace, is to be deplored by every thoughtful person on both sides of the St. Lawrence. The forbearance shown by the Washington Government—the "Yankee mob," as the Monarchical parasites of Europe termed it—in holding its hand when it had the power, when the scars left by hostile cruisers built in foreign ports were still fresh, and when the end would have been justified by the means, is a remarkable example of "emancipation." In similar circumstances, no other Government would have stayed its hand when the wrongs were so recent, the power so overwhelming, and the end to be attained so desirable, not for a great continent alone, but for mankind. We have said "both sides of the St. Lawrence" advisedly. For, were we Canadians, we would strive for a free and federated America, just as, being Australians, we strive for a free and federated Australia.

Over a hundred millions of people are said to speak the English language. They consider themselves the foremost of the world's inhabitants in political advancement at all events, and, considering all things, it would be hard to dispute their claim. Before this vast and politically intelligent body there looms in the immediate future a question of paramount importance and one to which an answer cannot be much longer delayed. It is whether nations are to be formed in consonance with geographical position or in defiance of it. It is only necessary to take down a map of the world in order to see that, so far as the Dominion of Canada is concerned, the political tie that unites it to a country thousands of miles away while a kindred people, speaking the same tongue and obeying almost similar laws at its door, is an anachronism. Everything that now or at any future time can be said in favour of Australia's disengaging herself from a European connection can be said with much greater force regarding the Dominion. It is occasionally asserted, for instance, that at present an independent Australia would not be sufficiently strong to defeat the designs of powerful and unscrupulous nations anxious to secure a slice of her territory. We doubt the soundness of this view; sound or unsound, it has no bearing on the Canadian case. No European State or combination of States would attempt to secure a footing in a country extending from the Gulf of Mexico to beyond the Arctic Circle, and held by over seventy millions of people who drew their blood from the most adventurous sources and improved it in the transmission. Instead of expending great sums in fortifying a lagoon and Pacific ports lest hostile fleets should ravish towns whose citizens had no interest in the quarrel and no voice in its production, every harbour on both oceans might be dismantled with the full assurance that no strange flag would float defiantly in its waters.

Entire freedom, however, from outside danger, or menace would be one of the least advantages that would follow in a political union between the Dominion and the States. The whole noxious growth of distant dependence, semi-regal or aristocratic Governors, trumpery titles, and all the bastard distinctions that vulgar men admire and vain men desire, would at once disappear. No more distasteful Ladies, barred in the dull routine of stupid courts, would be found to issue ukases preventing all but half-naked women from participating in vice-regal ceremonies. It is singular how the habit of leaning on others for support has a tendency to destroy all individuality or independence in nations as well as individuals. There are, no doubt, many highly respectable Canadians as there are many intelligent Australians; whose knuckles, to use a popular expression, would knock together at the thought of being obliged to choose the chiefs of their own executives—in other words, to elect their own Governors. To them any limited non-entity, bankrupt in purse and in name, would be preferable to one of their own citizens of unblemished character and career, but whose name might be sought in vain in the pages of Burke or DeBrett. Thus the immediate effect of political homogeneity on the North American continent would be to turn off the taps that convey to so many colonies dreary drippings from a far-off European fountain of honour. This alone would be of great service in keeping obscure men in their places, in teaching them to be content with the names it has pleased God to confer on them, and in teaching the citizens at large that the names of their rulers should not honour them, but be the stroke of a pen or of a sword that had passed away for ever.

One of the most potent reasons for a transfer of allegiance on the part of Canada—a transfer, to be remembered, not from a kindred people to an alien one, but to one of the same blood—lies in the fact that such a change would inaugurate on a large portion of the earth's surface such a reign of peace and plenty as the world has not hitherto witnessed. Free traders in all lands should be the first to welcome the change; for it would mean the triumph of unrestricted commerce over all artificial barriers of custom, duty, and tariff. The day that saw the election of Canadian representatives to the Washington Congress would witness the sweeping away of custom-houses from both sides of a land frontier of over 3,000 miles. From Behring Straits to Florida, in one direction, and from Labrador to California, in another, the exchange of commodities would be as free as between Sydney and Patramata. Nor should it be forgotten that the Dominion, whose voice at present is not heard beyond its own borders and which does not possess a single representative in either House of the British Parliament, would have a formidable weight in American affairs. For it is almost certain that, in the event of throwing in its lot with the Union, the present unwieldy provinces would undergo subdivision into states of a convenient size. As the number of new States would be very large—the Dominion is more extensive in area than the Union—and as each would send two representatives to the Senate at Washington, the most august deliberative body in the world, the country, which is now a mere appendage, liable to be sold or bought by a pompous clerk on the other side of the great ocean, would become a powerful factor in the political combinations that govern the British North American continent. It is not without reason that the Dominion is so often referred to as a "wild card" in the hands of the United States.

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rule cannot be much longer followed. As with a man so with a nation: a time comes when it must get out of jacket and filled trousers or become the laughing-stock of the neighbourhood. Situated as Canada is, with the greater part of her land frontier close to the 50th parallel—with her northern boundary blocked by ice, and her southern by a vastly more powerful people of the same blood and tongue—Independence would be a doubtful advantage and an undoubted danger. The question then resolves itself into:—England or America; choose.

The choice, as we said, is narrowed to throwing in her lot with her kinsmen who live near or with those who reside in another hemisphere—to marrying the stalwart and raudily-growing young giant whose broad dominion is coterminous with hers, or, of womanlike, taking a sweetheart from beyond the sea and wedding a rather elderly gentleman who everybody thinks has seen his best days and who is never remarkable either for generosity or attachment to anyone who had served his purpose. But the question does not end here, indeed, in one sense it but commences. There are at present travelling through various colonies, happily without attracting much attention, Englishmen and Canadians who are unwise enough to advocate a closer union between the Dominion and Britain, regardless of the fact that such a course would be fraught with danger to both. The United States, it is well known, have grown and are growing at a rate unparalleled in authentic history. That they will continue to do so until their population approaches or equals that of Europe is extremely probable. Circumstances as they are, and they will be, any country that is not now in a position to become indissolubly bound up in the fortunes of a distant country belonging to an entirely different political system must necessarily be not merely distasteful but menacing. It is but a few days since a leading British newspaper—a journal which might almost be considered the mouth-piece of the present British Government—warned the Americans not to forget the existence of an ironclad fleet in English ports. It is the presence of a European flag on the Western Continent that caused this stupid threat, which, in its turn, will but hasten the time when, in the interests of England, of America, of Canada, and of mankind that the time must change.

The London Standard's suggestive menace referred to in the foregoing paragraph throws a clear light, not alone on the risks run by nations which neglect to adopt proper measures for defence against wanton aggression, but on international questions which are in all men's mouths—Free-trade and Protection among them. All or nearly all European nations are unscrupulous when they find it to their real or fancied interest to be so. So much violence and fraud have been employed in the building up of old-world States that the various countries have not forgotten the lessons taught by centuries of wrong-doing. Freedom, as it is called, is in fact the most solemn promise to the contrary. Russia, Prussia, and Austria throttled Poland; France did not shrink from wholesale slaughter when she had the power, while blood-stains left by England's presence are to be found in every land. There is nothing to choose between the doings of the various Governments. A combination of force and fraud runs through the past histories of all. In HENRY GEORGE'S "Protection and Free-trade," written just two years ago, the author passionately condemns the "worst and useless scheme" of spending large sums in coast defences. The Standard's timely warning, however, may come some way towards convincing him that the nation which relies on its good intentions and its unpreparedness merely invites insult. There is scarcely an American sea-board city that a few modern vessels could not batter down in a few hours. Thanks to Protection, however, such defencelessness could be quickly and easily remedied. In these circumstances it is not pleasant for Americans to speculate on what the result would be if, owing to a long course of Free-trade instead of Protection, their country depended largely on the products of the manufacture of other lands instead of their own.

The Union, by pursuing a policy of unrestricted commerce, could not manufacture steel to protect her batteries, guns to defend them, or explosives to keep an enemy at a respectful distance—if, in a word, she had to send abroad for all these at the risk of having them intercepted on the high seas, or spent years in learning how to manufacture them when public safety demanded their rapid production, it is not the Standard only but every Tory organ in the British Islands that would send up its little scream of menace.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

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